

CROPS OF UTAH FOR THIS YEAR BREAK RECORD

**Area of Land Cultivated
Greater, Yield and Qual-
ity of Products Better
Than Ever Before.**

**DUE TO IMPROVED
MODES OF FARMING**

**Agriculturists Are Reaping
Benefit of Progress Made
Through Scientific In-
vestigation of Problems.**

WELLES reports received from the four corners of the state have been greatly exaggerated and the results of investigations carried out by experts incorrectly announced. This year has been the biggest and best average in her history, far as the average yield is concerned. Despite a comparatively dry season and a cold spring, the incessant efforts of farmers, coupled with the application of better methods and more advanced ideas have resulted in placing the agricultural fields of the state in a flourishing condition, forecasting harvests that will enrich not only the farmer himself, but a branch of his business. The following are at the top of the list in the matter of agricultural products for 1911.

ment and investigation purposes. Fifteen government men are now studying the wheat in the state as a basis where the pest exists. Aside from these men, Dr. M. Augustine and M. Lucien A. Bernier, of the French government, are in France, were attracted by Utah's promising yield. J. Edward Taylor, state horticulturist, and J. W. Taylor, state entomologist, from a tour of inspection through the fruit belts of Utah. Reports have been received from the Commercial club publicists, bureau and others, from nearly every agricultural corner of the state. They are all in agreement that the state is authorized for the announcement which means so much to this commonwealth.

of dry farming land planted to wheat and the success resulting at harvest time contributed largely to the well-filled granaries of that year. Authorities concede that it was the association of advanced methods and climatic conditions with judiciously selected ground which resulted so profitably. In practically every locality where up-to-date methods were

The average yield of wheat per acre in 1909 was 26.2 bushels. In the same manner, the yield of other crops was as follows: Oats, 46.1 bushels; corn, 31.4 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; ryegrass, 38 bushels; potatoes, 158 bushels; alfalfa, 15.2 tons; clover, 15.2 tons; and alfalfa seed, 6.2 bushels. These products had all brought advanced prices. In that year there were 1,250,000 acres of land in Utah, of which 1,000,000 acres had been broken up for dry farming. The total number of farms which reported to the bureau of statistics was 12,725, compared with 10,000 in 1900.

During the years 1916 and 1921, a comprehensive campaign of incalculable worth to the farmers of the state was carried on by the Utah Agricultural college, farming authorities, agricultural agents, and the United States railroad companies, the Utah Development league and similar organizations. It has been the object of their work to have been to study the soils, their productivity

values, machinery, and other features essential to irrigated or dry farming and to arrive thereby at just what advanced methods would give the best yields, with a view toward conscientiously educating the farmer in his chosen industry.

energetic, prospective homeseekers to help cultivate Utah's unrivaled, broad expanses of rich farming lands and assist in the state's development, which is even

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ADVERTISING TALKS

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN

articles appeared recently in the PITTSFIELD (Mass.) JOURNAL, relating happenings of the old days in Pittsfield as far back as 15

One of the articles showed an illustration of the first office of the PITTSFIELD

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